

The streets of Raleigh, as we have had occasion to observe within the past week, present just now, a remarkable spectacle. They are literally thronged with people, white and black, brought there as witnesses in the so-called Ku-Klux trials now pending before the Federal Court. The country jail is filled with citizens, charged with complicity in the Ku-Klux outrages, while the Court House and several other buildings have been extemporized as places of confinement. Many men, thus dragged from their distant homes and huddled in filthy pens, are not only innocent of any offence, but ignorant of the charges preferred against them. What a commentary on the boasted Republican freedom of the model government!

When it can be incontrovertibly established that any man has wantonly violated the law of the land, we would be the last to screen such an one from due punishment. For this very reason our indignation is the greater at the infamous system of espionage and persecution set on foot in North Carolina by the Radical leaders for purposes of party capital, and to bolster the chances of Grant for renomination and re-election. The system finds its willing tools in a horde of corrupt, mercenary and degraded spies and informers, in a pliant Marshal, in a foreworn Attorney, in packed juries, and, it is to be feared, in a purely partisan Judge. As at present conducted, the so-called Ku-Klux trials will be a miserable mockery of justice—a very shame on fairness and impartiality! They are intended for party effect and will be prosecuted in the meanest spirit of party prejudice and malignity.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

GOLOSBOBO.
Stopping a few hours in Goldsboro, en route for Raleigh, very recently, we were much impressed with the loss that enterprising town has suffered by the late incendiary fire which have laid so much of it in ashes. The scene which presents itself to the eye, on stopping from the cars, is dreary indeed. The charred ruins, the blackened chimneys and the debris yet unremoved, give visible evidence of the extent of the fire, and speak of the inability or unwillingness of the owners to rebuild. As sad as this scene, this feeling was increased when we saw the still smoking embers, being all that remained of the fine residence of Dr. B. F. Arrington, destroyed only the night previous.

The relations between the races and parties in Goldsboro is to be deplored. When party excitement runs so high as to endanger life and property, there should be some wholesome checks placed to it. If negroes have been so prejudiced and incensed against their white neighbors as to jeopardize the peace and welfare of society, those who have been instrumental in bringing about this condition of affairs should be held to a strict accountability before the law. The arrest of the two negroes in this city, said to be implicated in setting fire to the Exchange Hotel, it is to be hoped, will lead to developments which may bring to punishment the designing scoundrels whose tools these men doubtless were.

It will be a long time before Goldsboro recovers from these losses. We only hope that when it is done there will be as much improvement in the new buildings as there was after the great fires from which the town has suffered during the past few years. There are several stores there equal, if not superior, to any in this city. We were gratified as well as surprised at their extent and the evidences of successful business which they indicated.

We visited our friend Bonitz, of the Messenger, and was glad to see everything so prosperous about the office. We are not surprised to learn that he is encouraged to undertake the publication of a daily, for he deserves the success which he is receiving.

If railroad traveling can be rendered more tedious than it is between Goldsboro and Raleigh we hope at least to be spared the fatigue. There seems to be a fierce struggle between the engineer and his schedule in which the passengers, at least, are the sufferers. In these days of Ku-Klux trials we cannot see why the officials are not arraigned for "killing time." But then, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, we reached

RALEIGH.
After four or five hours of travel, we found the capital filled with strangers. Many hundreds of prisoners and witnesses and lawyers were in attendance upon the United States District Court, now in session. While we remained in the city, except the North Carolina Railroad Junction case, but little progress had been made in the business of the term. We shall refer to these matters more in detail in a different form.

No place in the State gives greater evidences of improvement in the heart of the city than does Raleigh. Not only in the number, but in the costliness and architectural taste of the buildings is this manifest. There are stores and offices which we do not believe are surpassed South of the Potomac. The banking house of the Citizens' National Bank is not equalled for beauty, convenience and completeness, by any similar institution in the country, while both of the other banks are most ample and superior in all their arrangements.

This improvement is not manifest on the outskirts of the city. Very few new houses were noticed, and these, generally, of the most inferior class.

Among the most popular institutions of Raleigh, and indeed of the State, is the YARBOROUGH HOUSE.

Dr. Blacknell is indefatigable in his efforts to please his guests, and makes everybody feel at home. One of the chief attractions of the hotel is that you are sure to meet your friends from all parts of the State. It always seems to us when we visit

Raleigh that we are sure to meet the very friends we desired most to see, and as they stop at the Yarrowburgh, it gives to the house a social feature which is most pleasant.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.
Determining to avoid the discomforts of starting at 2 o'clock at night and of the fatigues of the ride to Goldsboro, we took passage for Weldon. We had not been over the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad since the war. There is no finer section of country in the world than that through which this road passes. The people generally appear to be more thrifty and intelligent, and there is an air of greater comfort about their homes than in any other portion of the South we ever visited. We are satisfied that the country along the line of this road is destined to become populous and rich.

The railroad is worthy the section through which it passes, and of the officers of the company. There is no road in better order. Dr. Hawkins is justly regarded as one of the best railroad men in the country, and Captain Andrews, the Superintendent, has made a reputation in his department not often obtained in so short a time.

WELDON.
The delay of a few hours at Weldon was rendered most agreeable by our good fortune in being a guest at the Weldon Hotel. We can only recommend others to try it.

During our stay we called to see our friends in the News office. Stone was looking by the hand as he jumped on the cars for Baltimore, but enjoyed an agreeable visit to Messrs. Uzzell and Burton. There is no paper in the State which shows more vigor and enterprise in its editorial and business management than the Roanoke News.

Passing over the entire length of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad at night we are not prepared to speak in regard to that road. Leaving Weldon at 7 o'clock P. M. and reaching Wilmington at 3 A. M. indicates a rate of speed which shows the good order in which the road is. The present prosperity of this great work, after its losses by the war, is a monument to the energy and intelligent management of its officers. Its future is most promising.

"The Tidal Wave."
The nervous among our fellow-citizens will thank Major Griswold for his consideration in addressing a letter to Professor Agassiz in regard to the Tidal Wave. The disclaimer from the Superintendent of the distinguished Professor will set the fears of many at rest. We are only surprised that so ridiculous and absurd a hoax should have obtained such widespread belief.

ORIGIN CAPS FOR RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 15, 1871.

Professor Agassiz, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

DEAR SIR:—The rumors in the papers of a great "tidal wave" on our coast, as imputed to scientific calculations made by you, to occur on the 5th or 6th proximo, I take the liberty of addressing you and asking the simple question: "If such a report emanated from you, of course criticism and laughable allusions are made by the press and people to the proposition, but would you have exposed upon the coast, improving the mouth of the Cape Fear River, I hardly deem it justice to them that I should treat this subject lightly. But in the absence of any official statement, I, of course, do not wish to be needlessly alarmed, and act foolishly in removing property and men from a supposed unsafe position."

I presume you have received thousands of letters upon this subject, and I only wish you to consider my letter as not written in an alarmed state of mind, but as a duty I owe to the United States in protecting their property, and the lives of my men.

By an immediate reply you will oblige:
Most respectfully your ob't serv't,
WALTER GRISWOLD,
U. S. Assistant Engineer.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY,

AT HARVARD COLLEGE (CAMBRIDGE, MASS.),

September 19, 1871.

Walter Griswold, Esq., U. S. Assistant Engineer, &c., &c.

DEAR SIR:—In the absence of Professor Agassiz, I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. In answer to your inquiry I have to say that Professor Agassiz has never expressed any opinion, scientific or otherwise, on the probable appearance of a "tidal wave" on our coast, on the 5th or 6th proximo; nor has he ever prophesied the appearance of a tidal wave on any other coast, at any other time. This report is entirely an invention of some newspaper penny-liner. I am Superintendent of Professor Agassiz's Museum, and have been with him daily for a year past, and know that he has never expressed an opinion on this subject, or referred to it in any way, except as a subject of annoyance to himself.

I am your ob't servant,
THOS. G. CANT.

The Irish Trials Re-acted.

In the preliminary argument in the Ku-Klux cases now being tried in Raleigh, before the Federal Court, Judge FOWLER forcibly re-acted, in the course of his able and eloquent denunciation of the manner in which the juries had been packed by the Marshal, under the advice of Mr. Samuel F. Phillips, that the only parallel to the enormity was to be found in Irish history. The parallel is an apt one, except that the celebrated Irish trials, quoted since the days of Ennet, of Curran and of Grattan, to the utter shame of English justice and judicial fairness, were not marked by one-half of the atrocities that are characterizing the infamous mockeries now being enacted, under the name of law, in the Capital of North Carolina.

It is not pretended that the present session of the Federal Court is other than a continuation of the June Term. At the last session of that Term the jurors were marked by unusual intelligence and integrity, and were about equally divided between the two political parties. Their composition was such as to secure to every man arraigned before them a fair and honest trial. But this did not answer the purposes of the Radical leaders, whose sole object it is, not to punish the guilty and protect the innocent, but to raise party clamor, make party capital and wreak malignity upon political or personal enemies. Accordingly, the Marshal, a rabid and unscrupulous politician, summons a new and a Radical-packed jury, in the interests of his masters, and Judge Bond refuses prisoners the common privilege and right of objecting to the array. In other words, jurors have been summoned to convict, and Justice is kicked out of the forum, where she has been popularly supposed to preside! Mrs. Suratt's trial by the Court Marshal which convicted and hung that innocent lady, was not a whit more than what is now transpiring

before our eyes, in these piping times of "prosperous peace," (vide Greeley), and under the folds of the "forgiving flag," (see the New York Times). Nor is this all, nor one-half, of the enormity. Witnesses have been dragged from their homes and imprisoned, without any authority than the blind rage of Radical officials, who seek to signalize their zeal by these violent and illegal acts. They have been thus outraged, on the suspicion that they might know something about the Ku-Klux, and efforts have been made to coerce and intimidate the timid to make such statements as would suit the views of the would-be extortors!

We repeat, what we have heretofore so often said, that we are no apologists for secret, unlawful associations, and that we would not shield the guilty from the consequences of their acts; but we want the country to appreciate the mockery of law, under Federal sanction, which is holding high carnival in North Carolina. Ku-Kluxism is very bad, but judicial crime, in the name of Law, is infinitely worse!

Holden—The Washington Chronicle.
We have heretofore noticed the fact that the Washington Chronicle, of the 15th inst., contains the salutatory of the impeached ex-Governor of this State as a co-editor. Accompanying the salutatory is an editorial introduction of Holden, by the other editor, which contains, among other things, the following remarkable paragraph:

"In 1861 Gov. Holden espoused the cause of the Union, detached himself from the great body of Democrats, and joined hands with those men of all parties who still clung to the Union."

The fact that Holden must have seen and authorized this utterly false and ridiculous statement, is evidence sufficient that adversity has neither sobered his judgment nor improved his morals. The man who, in the face of a record so well known, can so unblushingly pervert it, will learn neither wisdom nor virtue from the stern lessons of experience.

If the "play was worth the candle," it might be well to tell the other editor of the Chronicle how his impeached associate signed the ordinance of Secession, declared that the war was "God's holy cause," pledged the "last man and last dollar" to its maintenance, and even, after the war, proclaimed "an unqualified opposition to negro suffrage!" But any words over the great defunct would be like

"Ocean into tempest tossed
To wait a feather or down a fly."

Hon. Lewis Hanes.
We have already published briefly that this gentleman had severed his connection with the Conservative party, ceased to edit the Salisbury *Old North State*, and had announced his intention of acting in the future with the National Republican party. We make the record with regret, a regret arising from our personal regard for Mr. HANES rather than from political considerations. We have never thought he was in hearty accord with the Conservative party, and he acknowledges as much himself in his valedictory. Indeed his opinions now are, in fact, not more hostile to the tenets of the Conservative party than they were a few years since, when several newspapers followed his lead, with more enthusiasm than judgment, into the "third" or "Liberal Republican" party movement. He says truly that none of the plans which he advocated, after the failure of President Johnson's policy, received the support of any party in this State.

In a purely political point of view, then, Mr. HANES can do the Conservative organization less harm by his open opposition by the hesitating and unwilling support which he has heretofore rendered. Editors who have no fixed political principles themselves are in no danger of being led astray through his influence.

We have always regarded Mr. HANES as a man of the highest integrity, and actuated by pure and honest motives. And for this reason we regret to see him affiliate with party leaders he must know to be dishonest, and with a party whose very excesses and corruptions have brought North Carolina to the brink of utter ruin; at a time, too, when the redemption and safety of the State depends upon reforms and retrenchments. We have long thought these very facts had prevented his co-operation with the party with which his sympathies evidently were enlisted, and we are somewhat surprised even now that he has taken the step, which at best was only a question of time.

His excuse that being a "Unionist" during the war, his place at its close would naturally be in the Republican party will not commend him to the warm embraces of Governor HOLDEN, Judge BOND, Colonel ERWIN and others who found themselves in that party from a departure quite different. Nor does this reason apply any more to Mr. HANES than it does to Mr. B. F. Moore, Judge MERRIMON and thousands of others whose Union record is quite as well established as his, who are honored and influential leaders of the Conservative party.

Mr. HANES' conversion is not sufficiently complete to make him a useful Radical, or one likely to be taken into their confidential counsels. In failing to surrender his right of private judgment, and refusing to go back upon his political record he will not suit the demands of his new party as an editor or leader. In claiming to agree with such men as Judge TRUMBULL, he remains as much separated from President Grant as when, as editor of the *Old North State* he labored, under protest, for the election of Governor SERMOUR. Judges CHASE, Senators TRUMBULL and SCHURZ, Gov. BROWN, of Missouri, and the Liberal Republicans of to-day differ more from the leaders of the Republican party, in essential principles, than did President JOHNSON, Senators DOUGLASS and COWAN, the ADAMSs, of Massachusetts, the CAMERONs and ELLIOTs, of Ohio, and hundreds of other liberal Republicans of 1860, who are now Democratic leaders. The exact time at which the former class will act in full accord with the Democratic party depends somewhat upon the "pro-

gress" Radicals will make in the next year or two. These changes like that of Mr. HANES, are only questions of time.

As we have said, we part company with Mr. HANES with regret personally. We have liked him exceedingly, and our relations have been very pleasant. The Conservative party loses nothing by his departure. He could have been an influential leader, but his heart was not in the work. He will suffer by the change infinitely more than will the party.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.
SPECIAL PREMIUMS.
The Special Premiums offered by the Association and by our business men are among the most attractive features of the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, to be held in this city on the 15th, 16th and 17th of November.

We notice that a handsome French China Tea Set is the premium offered for the lady who exhibits the largest and best collection of articles in the Household Department, the work of her own hands.

The valuable premiums of solid silver plate, offered by the Association for excellence in the Department of Field Corps, have been long before the public.

Messrs. DeBosset & Co., Agents of the Carolina Fertilizer Company, and the Navassa Guano Company of this city, offer *thousands of pounds* of their Fertilizers as Special Premiums. Besides these, Messrs. Williams & Murchison, Dawson, Teel & Henning, Munson & Co., F. W. Korbner and G. R. French & Sons, offer valuable premiums for excellence in several articles of agricultural and mechanical industry.

We hope yet to add much to this list, and hold out other inducements, not only to attract exhibitors, but also to induce a large attendance of visitors.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, in the efforts to insure a fine Fair in November, have not overlooked the amusements for the younger portion of their visitors. They have determined to have a Tournament on Friday, the 17th of November, being the last day of the Fair. In addition to the usual honors of the Tourney, an elegant Gold Watch will be given to the successful Knight, and a handsome pair of spurs will be awarded to the best rider.

A committee of citizens will arrange for a Ball at night in the City Hall.

BY TELEGRAPH.
CABLE DISPATCHES.

London, Sept. 20.
A correspondent of the Independent has advanced strongly that Napoleon had advanced money to bribe a French regiment to arrest the leading members of the present government. The steamer La Fayette, from New York to Havre, was burned at sea, with cargo.

Paris, Sept. 23.
M. Thiers will remain at Versailles until the commerce and evacuation questions have been settled.

Madrid, Sept. 23.
Additional reinforcements have been sent from Malaga to the Spanish garrison at Melilla.

From Washington—The Ku-Klux Committee—Col. Saunders Declines to Answer—To be Presented for Contempt—Chief Justice Peterson vs. Congress—Mr. Strudwick to be Arrested—Sub-Committee to Meet in the South.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.
Commissioner Douglas has declined information from bonded dealers, regarding the evasion of the tobacco tax laws.

The general Ku-Klux investigating committee met again to-day at the capital.

F. N. Strudwick of North Carolina, David Grier of Union county, South Carolina, and Clayton Camp, of Spartanburg county, South Carolina, having been duly summoned and failed to appear as witnesses before the committee, the chairman, Senator Scott, was authorized to report said facts to the Senate at its next session, and request the President of the Senate to issue a warrant for their arrest, as being in contempt of the authority of Congress. It was also ordered that copies of this resolution be sent to the above named parties by mail.

The full committee then adjourned, to meet on the first day of the next session of Congress, or sooner if called by the chairman, after which the sub-committee of three, Senators Scott, Ford and Blair, appointed to examine witnesses, organized and examined Col. Wm. L. Saunders, of North Carolina, and Edward Wheeler, of Arkansas.

Col. Saunders, whom the committee have had much trouble in getting before them, refused to-day to answer any questions inquiring as to his connection, or the connection of any other person, with the so-called Ku-Klux organization, on the ground that he was not compelled to criminate himself, or bring upon himself the punishment which, according to decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, may be visited upon any member of a band of Ku-Klux for the murders of their fellow members.

The Act of Congress, of January 24th, 1872, which reads in part, "Whoever is enacted that such a plea shall not be held good to excuse a witness from testifying before the Congressional Committee, but he still persisted in his refusal to answer the questions put to him, saying he preferred relying on the Constitution of the United States, rather than an Act of Congress. He was then informed that as he had refused to answer the questions put to him, he was in contempt of the authority of Congress, and was ordered to appear before the committee at once, and order his arrest for contempt.

The two sub-committees of the Ku-Klux Committee held meetings to-day. The sub-committee for the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, resolved to meet at Augusta, on Oct. 15th. The sub-committee for Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, will meet at Huntsville, Alabama, Oct. 5th.

From Massachusetts.
Lowell, Sept. 23.
Eighty-three new cases and five deaths of small-pox during the week.

Bank Statement.
New York, Sept. 23.
Loans decreased three and a quarter millions; deposits decreased over a half million; deposits decreased over nine and three quarter millions; legal tenders decreased over five and a quarter millions.

It was ordered that a map of Holden Township, showing the separation of said Township from Rocky Point Township, with a certified statement of the action of this Board in said division, be prepared by the Clerk and filed in his office. Also that a certified copy of the same be forwarded to the Secretary of State, as required by law.

It is further ordered that James B. McPherson and James McGinire, with J. M. Walker as Clerk, proceed to Rocky Point Depot, according to law, to hold an election on Monday, the 23rd day of October, 1871, to elect such additional officers as may be necessary to a complete organization of Rocky Point Township, as directed in Article VII, Sec. 5, State Constitution, and that John Penny, D. McMillan, with R. D. Bloodworth as Clerk, on the same day proceed in like manner, at Burgaw Depot, to fill any vacancies which may have been caused in Holden Township by the division of said Township; and that the Clerk of this Board be ordered to give notice of the above action to the parties appointed as above.

The resignation of L. E. Rice as a member of the committee to investigate the accounts of County officers was offered, but not accepted.

Petition of the Trustees for Wilmington Township, asking permission to levy a tax of \$1,000, for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness of said township, was referred for future action, to the time of the annual levy of county taxes.

License was granted to I. H. Brown to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure at Lillington, in this county.

License was granted to G. N. Moore, to retail spirituous liquors in Wilmington.

Bond of D. C. Davis, as clerk of Harnett township, was received and ordered to be filed.

It was ordered that the Finance Committee call on the Sheriff and County Treasurer every ten days, and ascertain whether the order of this Board, and the law of the State, regarding the payments of taxes to the State and County, when the sums of \$500 of the State tax and \$800 of the County taxes are collected, are complied with, and report the same to every meeting of the Board.

It was ordered that the report of the Chairman of this Board on the condition of the county jail be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings with power to act.

Action on the bond of W. J. Bivens was deferred until the next regular meeting of the Board, on the 1st Monday in October next, Mr. Bivens being required, in the meantime, to procure an additional bondsmen.

Board adjourned to the 1st Monday in October.—*Daily Journal*, 24th.

A Louisville negro turned up his nose at a friend, who promptly bit it off.

A silver saw-mill was an appropriate gift to a Northwestern bride.

A new insect has come to Louisville. It is a white butterfly that eats all the cabbage.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

London, Sept. 20.
A correspondent of the Independent has advanced strongly that Napoleon had advanced money to bribe a French regiment to arrest the leading members of the present government. The steamer La Fayette, from New York to Havre, was burned at sea, with cargo.

Paris, Sept. 23.
M. Thiers will remain at Versailles until the commerce and evacuation questions have been settled.

Madrid, Sept. 23.
Additional reinforcements have been sent from Malaga to the Spanish garrison at Melilla.

From Washington—The Ku-Klux Committee—Col. Saunders Declines to Answer—To be Presented for Contempt—Chief Justice Peterson vs. Congress—Mr. Strudwick to be Arrested—Sub-Committee to Meet in the South.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.
Commissioner Douglas has declined information from bonded dealers, regarding the evasion of the tobacco tax laws.

The general Ku-Klux investigating committee met again to-day at the capital.

F. N. Strudwick of North Carolina, David Grier of Union county, South Carolina, and Clayton Camp, of Spartanburg county, South Carolina, having been duly summoned and failed to appear as witnesses before the committee, the chairman, Senator Scott, was authorized to report said facts to the Senate at its next session, and request the President of the Senate to issue a warrant for their arrest, as being in contempt of the authority of Congress. It was also ordered that copies of this resolution be sent to the above named parties by mail.

The full committee then adjourned, to meet on the first day of the next session of Congress, or sooner if called by the chairman, after which the sub-committee of three, Senators Scott, Ford and Blair, appointed to examine witnesses, organized and examined Col. Wm. L. Saunders, of North Carolina, and Edward Wheeler, of Arkansas.

Col. Saunders, whom the committee have had much trouble in getting before them, refused to-day to answer any questions inquiring as to his connection, or the connection of any other person, with the so-called Ku-Klux organization, on the ground that he was not compelled to criminate himself, or bring upon himself the punishment which, according to decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, may be visited upon any member of a band of Ku-Klux for the murders of their fellow members.

The Act of Congress, of January 24th, 1872, which reads in part, "Whoever is enacted that such a plea shall not be held good to excuse a witness from testifying before the Congressional Committee, but he still persisted in his refusal to answer the questions put to him, saying he preferred relying on the Constitution of the United States, rather than an Act of Congress. He was then informed that as he had refused to answer the questions put to him, he was in contempt of the authority of Congress, and was ordered to appear before the committee at once, and order his arrest for contempt.

The two sub-committees of the Ku-Klux Committee held meetings to-day. The sub-committee for the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, resolved to meet at Augusta, on Oct. 15th. The sub-committee for Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, will meet at Huntsville, Alabama, Oct. 5th.

From Massachusetts.
Lowell, Sept. 23.
Eighty-three new cases and five deaths of small-pox during the week.

Bank Statement.
New York, Sept. 23.
Loans decreased three and a quarter millions; deposits decreased over a half million; deposits decreased over nine and three quarter millions; legal tenders decreased over five and a quarter millions.

It was ordered that a map of Holden Township, showing the separation of said Township from Rocky Point Township, with a certified statement of the action of this Board in said division, be prepared by the Clerk and filed in his office. Also that a certified copy of the same be forwarded to the Secretary of State, as required by law.

It is further ordered that James B. McPherson and James McGinire, with J. M. Walker as Clerk, proceed to Rocky Point Depot, according to law, to hold an election on Monday, the 23rd day of October, 1871, to elect such additional officers as may be necessary to a complete organization of Rocky Point Township, as directed in Article VII, Sec. 5, State Constitution, and that John Penny, D. McMillan, with R. D. Bloodworth as Clerk, on the same day proceed in like manner, at Burgaw Depot, to fill any vacancies which may have been caused in Holden Township by the division of said Township; and that the Clerk of this Board be ordered to give notice of the above action to the parties appointed as above.

The resignation of L. E. Rice as a member of the committee to investigate the accounts of County officers was offered, but not accepted.

Petition of the Trustees for Wilmington Township, asking permission to levy a tax of \$1,000, for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness of said township, was referred for future action, to the time of the annual levy of county taxes.

License was granted to I. H. Brown to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure at Lillington, in this county.

License was granted to G. N. Moore, to retail spirituous liquors in Wilmington.

Bond of D. C. Davis, as clerk of Harnett township, was received and ordered to be filed.

It was ordered that the Finance Committee call on the Sheriff and County Treasurer every ten days, and ascertain whether the order of this Board, and the law of the State, regarding the payments of taxes to the State and County, when the sums of \$500 of the State tax and \$800 of the County taxes are collected, are complied with, and report the same to every meeting of the Board.

It was ordered that the report of the Chairman of this Board on the condition of the county jail be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings with power to act.

Action on the bond of W. J. Bivens was deferred until the next regular meeting of the Board, on the 1st Monday in October next, Mr. Bivens being required, in the meantime, to procure an additional bondsmen.

Board adjourned to the 1st Monday in October.—*Daily Journal*, 24th.

A Louisville negro turned up his nose at a friend, who promptly bit it off.

A silver saw-mill was an appropriate gift to a Northwestern bride.

A new insect has come to Louisville. It is a white butterfly that eats all the cabbage.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

London, Sept. 20.
A correspondent of the Independent has advanced strongly that Napoleon had advanced money to bribe a French regiment to arrest the leading members of the present government. The steamer La Fayette, from New York to Havre, was burned at sea, with cargo.

Paris, Sept. 23.
M. Thiers will remain at Versailles until the commerce and evacuation questions have been settled.

Madrid, Sept. 23.
Additional reinforcements have been sent from Malaga to the Spanish garrison at Melilla.

From Washington—The Ku-Klux Committee—Col. Saunders Declines to Answer—To be Presented for Contempt—Chief Justice Peterson vs. Congress—Mr. Strudwick to be Arrested—Sub-Committee to Meet in the South.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.
Commissioner Douglas has declined information from bonded dealers, regarding the evasion of the tobacco tax laws.

The general Ku-Klux investigating committee met again to-day at the capital.

F. N. Strudwick of North Carolina, David Grier of Union county, South Carolina, and Clayton Camp, of Spartanburg county, South Carolina, having been duly summoned and failed to appear as witnesses before the committee, the chairman, Senator Scott, was authorized to report said facts to the Senate at its next session, and request the President of the Senate to issue a warrant for their arrest, as being in contempt of the authority of Congress. It was also ordered that copies of this resolution be sent to the above named parties by mail.

The full committee then adjourned, to meet on the first day of the next session of Congress, or sooner if called by the chairman, after which the sub-committee of three, Senators Scott, Ford and Blair, appointed to examine witnesses, organized and examined Col. Wm. L. Saunders, of North Carolina, and Edward Wheeler, of Arkansas.

Col. Saunders, whom the committee have had much trouble in getting before them, refused to-day to answer any questions inquiring as to his connection, or the connection of any other person, with the so-called Ku-Klux organization, on the ground that he was not compelled to criminate himself, or bring upon himself the punishment which, according to decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, may be visited upon any member of a band of Ku-Klux for the murders of their fellow members.

The Act of Congress, of January 24th, 1872, which reads in part, "Who